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SIDELIGHTS ON WAR IN EUROPE

Uniforms of French and Belgians Disadvantage.

Germans Are Confident That the Zeppelins Will Prove Deadly Agents of War.

Granville Fortescue, war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says the red trousers of the French soldiers and the flamboyant uniform generally of the French and Belgian troops place them at a great disadvantage, compared with the Germans, who have uniforms of inconspicuous hue. Mr. Fortescue wired from the front:

"The Belgian and French soldiers are under a severe handicap in the matter of uniforms. It is more than a dozen years since the Boer war, which should have taught its lesson. Certainly, these soldiers should discard their blue coats and red trousers for a more neutral color. They have covered the red top of their caps to prevent them from being discovered by aeroplane scouts, but the flamboyant uniforms make a fair mark. Such a target is all that a gunner could ask for."

"The Germans have adopted a gray and green uniform, which is almost invisible against the tints of fields, highways and woodlands. Although I had a first-class glass, I had great difficulty in locating German soldiers, although I knew they were near at hand."

"What I have just written applies with more force to the Belgians than any others. A Belgian force is as conspicuous as a fresh claret stain on a white tablecloth. I have been with many French regiments this week. Although the men are mostly young, they are going to war with serious thoughts in their heads. It is unusual among a people whose natural temperament is so buoyant and gay. Their solemnity is more apparent, perhaps among the officers than the soldiers, for it has been brought home to them that war is a mighty serious affair."

"I was particularly struck with the behavior and apparent efficiency of the French artillerymen. This arm of the French service is going to give a splendid account of itself. Of the French cavalry I can say but little, as I have only seen small detachments of it."

"I passed one night in an inn crowded to suffocation with soldiers. My bed, made of an army blanket, was surrounded by sleeping soldiers. One thing that struck me forcibly was the easy familiarity between the officers and the men. I was surprised to hear a Major arguing violently against some suggestion of the General of a division. The Major apparently won his point and was greatly elated thereby."

"If I had not been dead tired, I could not have slept, for throughout the night a constant stirring of motor busses bearing soldiers and supplies rumbled past, accompanied by the thunder of cavalry and the clatter of artillery limbers."

"I believe that I am the first war correspondent to have witnessed an actual engagement between French and German troops in considerable numbers. A force of German light infantry, supported by mountain batteries, made a determined attack on a French force. The fight lasted all day. During the morning the Germans had the advantage. The sight of the German flag roused the French soldiers to fury, and about 2 p. m. I heard, for the first time, the sound of French field artillery in action. The first volley brought down the German flag, its staff having been snapped."

"The artillery was composed of two batteries, and the French gunners set about coolly and methodically to pour a steady and effective fire into the German ranks. In the meantime a smothering fire I could see the Germans begin to disappear. Another French regiment came up, and the French pushed forward to occupy the position from which they had been driven during the morning. The road was dotted with dead that

lay just as they had fallen, their blue coats splashed with red and their red trousers stained to a deeper crimson. The cheers of the fresh troops died out as the men came upon this grim spectacle."

Germans Place Faith in Their Zeppelins.

"Wait till the Zeppelins get into action, then you will see."

The faith of patriotic Germans is supreme in the long gray air monsters upon which the fate of the Fatherland seems to hang. Will this faith be justified or will the screaming shrill of France's 75 mm. guns firing crashing to earth the hopes of the Teuton?

While the greatest secrecy is maintained in Germany concerning the exact armament and power of the big war Zeppelins, it is no secret that they are equipped with rapid-fire guns and facilities for hurling aerial torpedoes upon a foe beneath them. They are also large enough to carry detachments of sharpshooters, who could keep up a well directed fire upon troops below or upon opposing airships. As they are steady in the air, it would be an easy matter for riflemen in a Zeppelin to shoot with deadly aim.

Against this must be weighed their helplessness in storms, their huge bulk that makes them splendid targets for hostile fire, their defenseless condition when attacked from above by hostile aeroplanes, and the fact that unless landed with great care on level ground and housed in special hangers they will very probably be placed out of commission. Supporters of the Zeppelins say that they can rise above the range of rifle fire, and that only special artillery can be pointed at angles from which to fire at them. That is true, but the allies are equipped with aero guns, and for every yard that the airship rises her gun grows pay by increased accuracy in their own fire.

The writer last year made a long flight in the Sachsen, one of the latest models of Zeppelin dirigibles, and which at that time was at Leipzig. One of the things that struck him most forcibly was the wonderful range of view for scouting purposes that the vessel afforded and the distinctness with which even the smallest objects on the earth below could be seen. This was from a height, however, of not much more than 600 feet, a distance at which the airship would offer a target that almost any tyro could reach with an efficient rifle.

The Sachsen is 485 feet long, and has three crews.

Only One Bid For Convicts.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 25.—The Board of Prison Commission has received but one bid for the employment of convicts. The bid was submitted by Charles Irion of this city and is for seventy-five able-bodied men at 75 cents a day and for fifty disabled men at whatever they may be able to earn.

The board advertised for bids for the employment of 650 convicts. In the bid it is set out that should the board abolish the contract system the contracts expire immediately. The board will not let the contract until the September meeting.

A contract held by the Hoge-Montgomery Company on 400 convicts expires in January.

The Hoge-Montgomery Co., prison labor contracts, declined tonight to give any statement why the company did not bid on the 650 convicts to be let today for four years. A member of the firm said for business reasons the company was not interested in the contracts. It has not been determined for publication what will be done.

Warden Wells says the discipline of the convicts is better and the number of shoes produced is greater than ever before.

Highest Praise For Germans.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The German Foreign Office also advised the embassy that Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, of the War Department, who went on the cruiser Tennessee to aid in distributing funds to Americans, "praises the attitude of the German people toward Americans, and declared it a duty to inform Americans of the victorious German armies and of the excellent spirit of the German nation. American sympathies have been touched," the message continues, "by German help for poor Russian families in Berlin."

MARVELOUS INVENTION

Will Be Used As Lookout For Submarines.

Finder Was Devised By Marconi Italian Patriot And Inventive Wizard.

Marconi's wireless "eye," by which war ships may locate their prey or startled merchant vessels may be apprised of danger, gives new significance to Italy's attitude during the war.

Marconi is an Italian patriot as well as a wizard inventor.

Since the tryout of the wireless mariners' on the Royal Line steamship Royal George during June, the full significance of the invention has been revealed by the sudden European war.

Should the device be available to all warring nations on equal terms it may hasten the end of the conflict. But should Italy's attitude toward the nations at war give one side the benefit, this wireless marvel may decide the fate of nations.

Already the control of Marconi's wireless "tongue," the telegraph in a matter of grave international moment. The means to "see" wirelessly fifty miles over the ocean, war cruisers or other craft, has in it a potential power for the rival navies which can not be foreseen.

It was in June that David Sarnhoff, contract manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of America, explained in his offices in New York the possibilities of the wireless direction finder with which the Canadian Northern's liner, Royal George has been equipped. This apparatus, he said, will enable the ship's navigating officers to find the position of the ship in relation to any fixed or moving wireless telegraph station within a radius of fifty miles, regardless of weather conditions.

The new device is classified as a "direction finder." Its duty is to seek out all wireless stations, whether stationary or in motion—or in other words, on coast line or high seas, within a radius of fifty miles and to indicate for the guidance of the navigating officers the exact relation of the ship to these in terms of latitude and longitude. Its sphere of usefulness, even in the present experimental stage, is to assist the captain during "thick weather," in maintaining a clear course in the traveled ocean "lanes" in passing points and making ports.

What such a device can do in warning ships' officers of approaching enemies or fleeing prizes is evident.

Like many inventions useful to mankind this wireless finder is remarkable for its simplicity. Although one of Marconi's engineers, Signor Emilio Ichino, was on the Royal George to make the tests, its operation does not require an expert and any of the bridge officers can obtain a bearing as easily as with a compass and ast as conveniently, the instrument being set up in the chart room.

The device is not bulky. The "director" box, which is the medium for locating the wireless stations, is but large enough to hold two small switches and a graduated dial fitted with a movable indicator. Connected with this cabinet is the telephone box differing from others in that it is equipped with a crystal of carborundum which translates the wireless into a signal intelligible to the ear of the operator. There are two receivers fastened to the ears of the operator by metal straps going over the head. Then, too, the device differs from the ordinary wireless apparatus in the serials, according to Sarnhoff.

By the finder a wireless operator on shipboard determines the direction of a message to him. This direction is found in relation to the course of the ship; or, in other words, the finder indicates the angle which a straight line between the station on the ship and the station sending the message makes with the

center line of the ship, that running from stem to stern. If the station sending the message is directly ahead of the ship, or only a few degrees off the port or starboard bow, the indicator will show this fact, and with this knowledge the navigating officer of the ship may alter his course to avoid collision.

Thus, if a ship equipped with the finder, is approaching another equipped with an ordinary wireless transmitting instrument, the captain of the first ship, by getting into communication with the other vessel, can point his finger at his neighbor in the sea as accurately as if he could see the other ship. Fog, winds and waves will not affect the accuracy of the finder.

In addition to giving the direction of another station in relation to his own course, the finder will also give a wireless operator an accurate idea of the distance between him and the other station. The radius of miles, so that the extreme distance between two points in communication thru a finder is fixed. But within this fifty-mile radius an operator can tell by the strength of the message received thru the finder the distance between him and the second station. As this distance is lessened the strength of the message forms a more reliable basis of judgment, so that the nearer two ships are together the more accurately can an operator determine their distance apart.

Then the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi system, which is the formal name of the new device, has many other valuable applications for navigators. By its use the position of a ship in degrees of longitude and latitude may be determined if the ship can get into communication with two fixed known.

For example, if a ship was approaching Nantucket communication might be established with the wireless station there, and with the one on Nantucket lightship. The direction of the message from the island and the direction of that from the lightship in relation to the ship's course would be indicated by the stations on the island and the lightship is a matter of chart record. With the knowledge of this distance and the direction of the two messages, and the captain of the ship at sea could form a triangle from which he could figure the position of his own ship.

Another practical use for the finder would be in case one ship received a distress signal from another, if they were not too far apart. With ordinary wireless apparatus it is necessary for the ship in distress to give another ship its position in degrees of longitude and latitude, and the navigating officer of the ship summoned to the rescue must steer a straight course to the vessel needing help. All of this is unnecessary with the direction finder. Even the position of neither vessel is known, an S. O. S. flash received through the finder would enable the navigating officer of the rescue ship to head directly for the ship sending the signal.

The finder will be of great value to a ship entering a harbor or passing a point thru a fog. When light-houses and land can be seen nothing else is necessary, but when they cannot be seen it is of very material value to a navigation officer to know his bearing in relation to them, and the finder will give him this knowledge.

The parts of the finder that differ from those of an ordinary wireless receiving station are the serial and finder box. Instead of being composed of several straight parallel wires, the aerial of the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi system consists of two large wire triangles. On top of the finder box, which sits in front of the wireless operator, are two switches, each of which is connected with one of the triangles.

Because of their arrangement the two triangles cannot receive a message with the same strength at the same time. If one of them receives a message full strength, the other does not receive it at all, and if both receive the message is always stronger over one than the other. The position of the sending station in relation to the triangles is determined by the strength of the message as it is received over each triangle.

The Nebraska Indians will play the Hartford team on Sept. 2 and 3 at East End Park, Hartford.

MAY SWAY GREAT STRUGGLE

Uncle Sam's Wheat Crop Factor in the War.

Russia Only Country Involved Which Produces More Cereals Than It Uses.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Despite the fact that the United States is taking no active part in the European war it is apparent to all watchers that Uncle Sam and his vast wheat crop are playing a most important role in the hostilities and upon the measure in which this contesting countries United States may depend the final outcome of the struggle.

The United States produces more wheat than any other single country in the world. One of the warring Powers (Russia) produces more food than she needs for her own consumption.

Germany and Austria are practically helpless in the market if cut off from foreign production. Government officials now go so far as to predict that should we have another civil war which would cripple our internal industries and tie up shipping the rest of the world would practically starve. All of which goes to show the vital position held by the United States, not only in the present war, but in the future of the world itself.

In the present war the United States, with bumper crops, a wheat production of 250,000,000 bushels more than the average for the past ten years, and occupying a position of absolute neutrality with the power to enforce that neutrality, will be able to make its own terms.

Aside from Russia only two nations involved in war produce more cereals of any kind than they need for their own consumption. Germany exports 7,054,907 bushels of rye annually and Austria-Hungary raises annually 19,646,575 bushels more of barley than is consumed within her borders.

In meat products the countries allied with the Triple Entente produce nearly twice as many sheep as do Germany and Austria-Hungary combined. The Teutonic allies, however, produce about one-third more awine than do their opponents, but pork makes poor food for a marching army.

Germany and Austria-Hungary with a total population of 110,432,740, face an annual shortage in wheat of 72,000,000 bushels, the average yearly consumption per capita for these two countries being about 3.99 bushels under ordinary circumstances.

The countries of the Triple Entente face a net shortage of wheat of 90,000,000 bushels spread over a population of 250,142,525. The average per capita consumption annually for the countries which do not export is 7.73 bushels. Russia alone of all the countries in the Triple Entente exports wheat. She annually sends abroad 150,000,000 bushels. This average has allowed Russia to maintain the lead of wheat-exporting countries up to this year. With the added advantages of the war in Europe the United States will jump far in the van, but first place would have been hers anyhow on account of her bumper crops.

Russia has an advantage over all the other countries engaged in the war because of immense output of all kinds of cereals. Aside from her export of more than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, her corn export runs upwards of 40,000,000 bushels and her trade in oats is one of the largest in the world.

In contrast to the figures of all countries, except Russia, statistics for the United States show that of the cereals we import only rice and that, on the other hand, our exports in many cases exceed the imports of some of the larger countries.

The livestock figures for the countries embroiled in the war are quite as interesting as are those for cereals. Here is the table prepared by show how the slowness of war in the Triple Entente and the Dual Alliance compare:

Austria-Hungary, cattle, 17,783,000, swine, 14,540,000, sheep 13,000.

Germany, cattle 20,182,000, swine 21,924,000, sheep 5,803,000.

Belgium, cattle 1,831,000, swine 1,349,000.

France, cattle 14,706,000, swine 6,904,000, sheep 16,468,000.

Russia, cattle 36,302,000, swine 13,521,000, sheep 48,176,000.

Servia, cattle 858,000, swine 864,000, sheep 3,809,000.

Great Britain, cattle 11,869,000, swine 3,334,000, sheep 27,324,000.

Examination of these figures shows that the Dual Alliance raises 37,920,000 cattle, 36,464,000 swine and 19,270,000 sheep, against 65,766,000 cattle, 25,972,000 swine and 96,277,000 sheep for the Triple Entente and their allies.

Except in the cases of Indian and Siberian wheat these figures do not take in the exports of the various colonial possessions.

Raymer Tinsley Heard From.

Mr. Raymer Tinsley, who went to Germany several weeks ago for the purpose of studying in Universities in that country, has been heard from after many days of anxiety on the part of his relatives and friends here. Mr. Tinsley states that he has encountered no hardships of importance and has met with no maltreatment from the Germans. One would judge from the contents of the letter that conditions in that country were greatly exaggerated and that with the exception of a raise in the prices of food stuffs things are little changed thus far. At the time the letter was written Mr. Tinsley was in Freiburg, but intended to move to Hanover soon. The communication was dated August 3.

Martin D. Thomas to Marry.

Mr. Martin Thomas will leave Sunday for Morgan, Ky., via Cincinnati, where he will be married Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock to Miss Lillian Ruth Arnold of that city. He will be accompanied by Allison Barnett, who will participate in the wedding ceremony. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will leave immediately for points in northern Indiana, where they will spend about a week before returning to Hartford.

The bride is an accomplished young lady, the daughter of a prosperous merchant of Morgan. Mr. Thomas is a member of the firm of Thomas Bros. & Co., and is very popular in the local business circle. Our hands are cheerfully extended in congratulation.

Canadian Troops Ready.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 24.—Western Canadian troops began entraining today for Valcartier camp, Quebec. The big movement through and out of Winnipeg will begin tomorrow and will continue for several days.

Fifteen special trains have been ordered to convey nearly 1,000 men with equipment. Detachments also are coming from Vancouver, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Kenora, Fort William and Port Arthur. At these points they have been drilling for a week.

Jap Confesses to Brutal Murder.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 25.—George Kodani, the Japanese photographer under arrest in connection with the death of Miss Helma Wood Smith, a New York artist, whose body was found hidden in the sand dunes near Carmel-by-the-Sea, has made a detailed confession of the crime.

"I killed Miss Smith Wednesday night at midnight," said Kodani. "I was at her home in the afternoon and left there at 5 o'clock for Monterey. I had an appointment to meet Miss Smith at the point where I killed her, near the Septic tank, at 8 o'clock, and she arrived there at that time. She brought with her some lunch, including some figs and pears, and she had her steamer robe tied up with heavy fish cord."

"I told her that I was going to Nevada with another woman to marry her, and then she got angry and started to tussle with me."

"I saw an abalone shell near by and picked it up, striking her on the head with it. I did this to protect myself. After this I took the fish cord that was around her steamer robe and tied it around her neck. I strangled her. I was mad—wild. Then I tied her feet. I sat with the body until it was nearly daylight and then I dug a hole and buried her."

INTERESTING NOTES ON KAISER

Emperor William Had Early Antipathy to Eng.

Has Led a Life of Ceaseless Activity—Peacemaker and Warmaker.

Scarcely has a monarch's accession given rise to greater misgivings than when the Kaiser succeeded to the throne. He virtually placed his own mother under military arrest at the side of her husband's bier, and he arbitrarily seized his father's private papers. His first act was an address to the army and navy; his address to the people came three days later. In everything he showed that he looked upon force as the true basis of his throne. In his own words: "The soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities, have welded together the German Empire. My reliance is placed upon the army."

From the first he made it plain that he intended to be his own chancellor, and after a serious difference of opinion as to how the growing danger of Socialism was to be met he accepted the resignation of Bismarck, the man who had created the German Empire and who was admittedly the greatest statesman of the time. The Kaiser himself referred to his action as "dropping the pilot," and said that now he would go "full steam ahead."

During the first years of his reign Europe was distracted by his clashes with Bismarck and his mother, his furious journeys, rash speeches and silly sermons, but as he grew to full manhood he was seen to have courage, to be honest and, above all, a thorough German with a well-defined plan for the aggrandizement of his own country.

His "Weltpolitik," or world policy, seems to have been always directed against Russia, France and England, and although from time to time he had made efforts toward a rapprochement with each of these powers, he never lost sight of the possibility that one day they would all be arrayed against him.

Entirely oblivious of the fact that the whole genius of European civilization is Latin, he has been imbued with the idea that he could substitute for it Teutonic civilization based upon a dynastic militarism established by divine right and specially ordained by God to resist the fancied dangers of a Slavic invasion of Europe. Germany was to become the dominant power in Europe, and as such Russia was her natural antagonist.

His policy also contemplated a vast colonial empire that would afford an outlet for German products and bring wealth and riches to the Fatherland. But when the German Empire was created the world was pretty well colonized and Africa about the only continent available for exploitation; but there France had the richest colonies, and as the Kaiser well knew, that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine rankled deep in the heart of the French nation and that one day it would seek revenge, he never lost sight of the facts that he would sooner or later have to fight France and that her African colonies would be the richest spoils of the war if he were the victor.

But the growth of Germany's colonial spirit, the strong commercial rivalry with Great Britain and the determination of the Kaiser to have a fleet that might some day dispute the empire of the seas with the British navy led him to direct his policies also against England. He went about his plans with consummate skill, and almost before England was aware of it he became a power in the Moslem world, and was getting concessions to build a railway in the valley of the Euphrates which would have given him control of a portion of the newest route in India.

The new Germany of the Kaiser's dreams was to be heard and felt in all political affairs in whatever quarter of the globe they might arise, and Pan-Germanism made little secret of its desire to gather in the succession of the old Austrian Emperor. Had Francis Joseph not lived so long there would today be but one great nation from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from Holland to the Balkan States, and in that nation democratic ideals would have no place.

Early in his reign he tried to establish more cordial relations with Russia, but despite his efforts the intimacy of Russia and France increased. In 1889 the marriage of his sister to him to Athens, and from there he went to Constantinople and laid the foundations for a Ger-

man footing in the Levant. He returned in 1893, after the Armenian massacres had made Abdul-Hamid notorious, and the scruples he must have felt as self-appointed leader of Christendom were outweighed by the extension of German influence in the East. Besides he never lost sight of the fact that the colonial possessions of England and France are peopled by millions upon millions of Mohammedans, and some day his influence with the Padishah might enable him to build the backbone of revolt behind his foes.

The Kaiser's antagonism to England, which has been shown in various ways, seems to have its roots far deeper than political intrigues can reach. Although the good qualities of the Kaiser are the good qualities of his English mother, the worthy daughter of Queen Victoria, he never forgave her the injury that had to be inflicted on his arm in order that her life might be saved. One of the finest minds of her time, she brought a rare culture, a truly Christian spirit and liberal views of almost democratic simplicity into the despotic atmosphere of blood and iron that Bismarck had built up in Berlin. Till the day of her death his English mother was the subject of all kinds of attack from his subjects, and yet the Kaiser never lifted a finger to defend her. His feelings seem to have been well expressed when he was yet at Cassel and an accidental blow caused his nose to bleed. To the anxious playmate who begged his pardon he is reported to have answered: "It is nothing; there goes the last drop of my English blood."

This is probably the feeling that prompted him to send his famous telegram to President Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid, but the next day England mobilized her special service squadron and the matter was dropped. The Kaiser used this incident to impress upon the German people the necessity of a strong navy if the empire was to become a world power. He was never tired of repeating, "Our future lies on the water," and to his brother he telegraphed, "I will not rest till I have brought my navy to the same height where my army stands." And when, during the Boer war, British warships searched German merchantmen in Delagoa Bay he telegraphed to the King of Wurttemberg: "The events of the last few days convinced wider and wider circles that Germany's honor as well as her interest must be protected on distant seas, and for this purpose Germany must be strong and mighty upon sea as well as upon land."

As sudden as his telegram to Kruger congratulating him on the manner in which he had put down the Jameson raid was the appearance of the German warship Panther off Agadir, and this precipitated the Algeiras conference that ended in a diplomatic settlement under which Germany obtained valuable territory in exchange for the peaceful recognition of the rights of France and Spain in Morocco. The world said at the time: "With all due respect to Germany and its civilization, the policy adopted at Berlin seems to be a plain case of blackmail. Berlin says in effect: 'We have no land in North Africa. We have come too late, and if you do not give us a slice of Morocco we want some of the Congo.'"

During all this time the Kaiser was never losing an opportunity to imbue the German people with the idea that the new imperialism had a religious basis. In a speech after speech, with all the eloquence at his command, he urged that Germany was "the salt of the earth;" that "we must not weary in the work of civilization." He proclaimed himself the divinely appointed instrument of the world mission of the German empire. In opposition to the altruistic imperialism of democratic England the Kaiser sought to set up a military imperialism flavored with religion. He was to lead the German people out, the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, to spread Teutonic civilization over Europe and throughout the world.

In 1881 the Kaiser married Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Augustenberg, who in 1864 had come forward as a claimant to the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, and by her he has had six sons and one daughter. The Empress has not been without influence on his family life, which, compared to that of the other Hohenzollerns, has been remarkably free from left-handed love affairs. At least she has not had to lead the life of anxious jealousy that was the portion of his grandmother and mother. The Empress is his ideal of womanhood, a wife that loves, honors and obeys her husband and is a fond and productive mother. Political influence she never tries to exert, but devotes her time to the "Kaiser, Kinder, Kirche, Koehen and Kleider" (Kaiser, children, church, cooking and clothes).

Even at his silver wedding, stand-

ing beside the Empress, surrounded by their children, his first thoughts were not for them. "My first and last care is for my fighting forces on land and sea."

Such is the War Lord of the German Empire. A most remarkable man, whose energy is proverbial. He never rests and professes the deepest horror of idleness. Some call him a genius, others insist that he is merely a paranoiac. Certain it is that he is very vain, and always wishes to be first in everything he does.

He rises at five in the summer and in winter at six. Two or three nobles wait upon him, and with their assistance it takes him about fifteen minutes to get dressed. The only English institution he tolerates is his morning tub. One hour after rising he sits down to his breakfast, which used to be a very substantial meal, but of late has been cut down by his physician's orders to a cup of coffee, with a couple of eggs and some bread and butter.

He has an insatiable passion for work, and nothing is too small for his attention. He can turn from the weightiest state paper to select a new model button for his guards, and from his Weltpolitik to give the world of masculine fashion a new style of mustache; but, after all, the hand that used the curling iron showed no inability to wield the sword or hold the sceptre. In some things he hardly seems to belong to modern times. He abominates the typewriter, and not only is one never allowed within his hearing, but no communication dare be sent to him for his perusal with which the typewriter has had anything to do.

Such is the man who has plunged Europe into war. Just twenty years ago, in one of the most remarkable interviews ever printed, Jules Simon, the great French statesman, was authorized to quote the Kaiser as saying: "I should consider as a madman and a criminal whoever drove our two countries to make war."

As Alfred H. Fried has so ably pointed out in his book, "The German Emperor and the Peace of the World," on more than one occasion the Kaiser has used his great influence for peace and prevented what might have led to a general European war. When England was fighting the Boers it was the attitude of the German Emperor that prevented intervention by Europe, and in 1904 his policy toward Great Britain was conciliatory in the extreme; he did not take advantage of Russia's position during and after the Japanese war, but on the contrary backed up Russian policy in the East in a way that drew from Bebel the taunt that Germany was "crawling upon her stomach before Russia;" toward France, however, his attitude, which had always been one of extreme forbearance, became more aggressive.

On his visit to Tangier in 1905 he virtually declared that he was prepared to assist the Mohammedan Sultan of Morocco in resisting French control. Finally he made a direct threat of war against France, and the price of peace was the resignation of Delcasse, France's greatest foreign minister of modern times. At the conference of Algeiras the action of Austria was evidently dictated by Berlin, and in return she was given the fullest support when the Turkish revolution made possible the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908.

At this time the Kaiser appeared as the dominant factor in Europe, his support insuring the triumph of Austria's policy despite the opposition of all the other powers. But the masterful foreign policy of Edward VII, was beginning to make itself felt and England, France and Russia were drawn closer together and the "net of hostile forces" began to take shape. During the Balkan war the Kaiser was careful not to be drawn into the struggle, and his policy undoubtedly put off the catastrophe which has befallen Europe. England also displayed a determined disposition to avoid hostilities and the existence of a strong anti-war Ministry in England combined with the traditional weakness of the Liberal's foreign policy, and the serious Ulster situation which had brought Great Britain to the verge of civil war, doubtless prompted the Kaiser to believe that she would refuse to be drawn into the struggle. Besides there was nothing to indicate that Italy's loyalty to the triple alliance had been undermined or that Belgium would offer by any real resistance.

Such was the situation when he threw the sword into the balance, and who can doubt that in doing so his only thought was for a greater Germany. In the past he has loved to stand beneath the starred canopy of the White House Hall in the glorious and gleaming white helmet of the guards, topped by burnished helmet on which the figure of the Imperial eagle is defiantly poised, and feel

himself "Deutschland"—Germany militant, ready to fight and to conquer for his triple ideal of Fatherland, Throne and Altar!

Did he think the hour had struck?

The War and Our Dilemma.

It is very difficult for the American to realize that the great European war, which has been dreaded for a generation, is actually taking place. The calamity is so appalling that it seems to stretch beyond the reach of imagination. The desire of the President, although impotent, to avert hostilities is voiced in every American breast. It was useless to offer mediation—there was no question to mediate. There was only the gaunt figure of brute force against brute force.

After the great wave of distress for the terrible calamity which has befallen Europe has been expressed, the thought naturally turns upon what will be the effect of such an upheaval upon our own country, and what lesson can we learn from it. For years the Scientific American has preached the necessity of the upbuilding of our merchant marine. The story of our present poverty in merchant ships is too well known to need mention at the present time, but now, at last, the lesson is driven home in a surprising and unexpected way. Some two hundred thousand Americans are practically marooned in Europe with no facilities for reaching their country. Battleships and cruisers, even were it practicable to put our line of defense to such a use, are not adapted in any way to passenger service, and such a method of solving the problem is almost out of the question. Of navy transports, we have hardly any. The International Mercantile Marine, owned as it is largely by American capital, does not carry the Stars and Stripes, and under the terms of the purchase its larger ships may be used by the British government, whose flag it flies, under stress of war conditions. It has been said that the United Fruit Company has placed its small fleet of steamers at the disposal of the Government for the rescue of Americans stranded abroad. It is humiliating to think that the Government may be obliged to apply to private owners for the use of their vessels to aid in the present crisis. The American Line is the only transatlantic line which flies the Stars and Stripes. In recent statistics published in London, it was stated that the wealth of the United States at the present moment was almost equal to the combined wealth of Great Britain and Germany. In spite of this, owing to bad laws, lack of support on the part of the Government, and the high cost of labor, we are not able to compete with the merchant marine of other nations. We are paying enormous sums every year to foreign owners for the transportation of our imports and exports. This large sum might be kept in this country provided we had seriously entered into the field of marine competition. Experience has shown that we are capable of building as good ships of war as other nations, but we have allowed our domestic ship building to fall into decay. Now that the period of great railroad construction has been arrested, largely through the hostile legislation of the Federal and State governments, there are plenty of men with which not only to build our vessels, but to provide personnel.

It is fortunate that we have received this sinister warning at a time when we are at peace with all the world. Had we found ourselves in a serious war, the utter lack of a merchant marine, both for commerce and transports, would be a calamity for which we would dearly pay. The price now is one largely of pride and lost opportunity. The lost opportunity will present itself a little later when our merchants are seeking an outlet for their foreign exports. Our trade with Europe has, of course, fallen into utter confusion, and will, to a great between Europe and South America will be practically interrupted. We unfortunately have reached a psychological moment for developing our trade with South America. Never before has there existed so cordial a relationship between the two continents. Whatever trouble may have arisen from the Mexican imbroglio, it has served one great purpose. It has brought the great republics of the South and ourselves to a better understanding, and the conferees of the A. B. C. envoys have served to show that our interests, both in humanity and in commercial development are mutual.

It is possible for us to supply South America with most of the goods they have been importing from Europe. They are in a position to greatly increase their exports to this country. Now is the time for our manufacturers and merchants to direct all of their energies toward cultivating trade relationship with our neighbors. They should adapt themselves to their wants and their methods of doing business; they

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED. One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives will be co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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CLEVELAND & BUFFALO

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Length 500 feet; breadth 91 feet; 6 funnels; 1000 horsepower; 1000 tons; 1000 passengers; 1000 tons of cargo; 1000 tons of coal; 1000 tons of oil; 1000 tons of provisions; 1000 tons of other supplies.

Magnificent Steamer "SEASIDE" (Cleveland and Buffalo) (Cleveland and Buffalo)
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Leave Cleveland 8:00 A.M. Leave Buffalo 8:00 P.M.
Arrive Cleveland 6:00 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6:00 A.M.
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Connections at Buffalo for Niagara Falls and all Western Canadian Ports. Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & N. Y. N. & P. for Buffalo and Cleveland. Booklet free.

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GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY

"BATTLE OF MEXICO"

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705 Paul Jones Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

should now their language and be prepared to correspond in the tongue of the country; their salesmen should be men of good manners and be able to converse in foreign languages. But above all we should be in a position to carry our goods in our own vessels and under our own flag. Let this government give some encouragement to the upbuilding of our merchant marine by wise laws and we shall resume the position on the high seas which we occupied before the time of the civil war.

The present occupant of the White House is eminently qualified to carry out this work. The new tariff law and the currency bill no longer require his attention. The tension of the Mexican situation has been relaxed, the country realizes that the great need at the present time is the upbuilding of our marine. Especially is this so with the approaching opening of the Panama Canal. The recent conferences held in Wash-

The Case of L. L. Cantelou.

The case of L. L. Cantelou, Clarendon, Texas, is similar to that of many others who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, "After trying a doctor for several months, and using different kinds of medicine for my wife who had been troubled with severe bowel complaint for several months I bought a 25c bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using the second bottle she was entirely cured." For sale by All Dealers.

T. R. TO SUPPORT STRAIGHT TICKET

Withdraws Indorsement of Him-
man For Governor of
New York,

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt tonight withdrew his recent indorsement of former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, a Republican for the nomination for Governor on the Progressive ticket and pledged himself to the support of a straight Progressive party fight in New York State.

Col. Roosevelt announced his decision after a conference at Sagamore Hill with a committee of twenty-one appointed by the State Committee of the Progressive party to map out its campaign. The committee came here after a meeting in New York at which it voted to make a lone fight.

Col. Roosevelt, under no circumstances, will be the Progressive candidate for Governor, he declared in a message sent to the committee before it left New York. As a result, no strong effort was made to get him to change his mind. Names mentioned for the nomination are William Hotchkiss, former State Superintendent of Insurance, and Frederick M. Davenport, who ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1912. Both of these men attended today's conference.

Apparently, Col. Roosevelt's attempt to bring about a so-called fusion in New York was frustrated by the declaration of Mr. Hinman at the unofficial convention of the Republicans at Saratoga, that he would not be a candidate on any other ticket if defeated for the Republican nomination. Col. Roosevelt made it evident that he felt that the man whose cause he championed a few weeks ago had thus put himself out of the running as a Progressive candidate.

Col. Roosevelt promised the Progressive leaders that he would make a campaign from one end of New York State to the other for the nominee of the Progressive party, and do everything in his power to bring about his election.

When the committee reached Sagamore Hill tonight, William H. Childs, the chairman, announced the decision reached to place in the field a straight ticket, at least for all the important offices. At that point, the Colonel broke in:

"I wish to add that I am in thorough accord with the action which has been taken by the committee," he said.

"And I shall fight for the nominee of the Progressive party to the best of my ability. I shall make a campaign in every section of the State, from one end to the other."

"I am ready for the fight," he added. "I am feeling better and stronger every day."

Not So Strange After All.

You may think it strange that so trouble by Chamberlain's Tablets. You would not, however, if you should give them a trial. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Mrs. Rose Rish Wabash Ind., writes: "Nothing did me the least good until I began using Chamberlain's Tablets. It is decidedly the best medicine for stomach trouble I have ever used." For sale by all dealers.

Carlye on War.

Horrible enough! a whole Marchfield strewn with shell splinters, cannon shot, ruined tumblers, and dead men and horses; stragglers still remaining not so much as buried. And those red mold heaps; aye, there lie the shells of men, out of which all the life and virtue has been blown; and now they are swept together and crammed down out of sight, like blown egg shells. Did nature, when she bade the Donau bring down his mold-cargoes from the Carpathian and Carpathian heights, and spread them out here into the softest, richest level, intend thee, O Marchfield, for a corn-bearing nursery, whereon her children might be nursed; or for a cock pit, wherein they might be more commodiously be throttled and tattered? Were thy three broad highways, meeting here from the ends of Europe, made for ammunition wagons, then? Were they Wagrains and Stillfrieds but so many ready built casemates, wherein the house of Hapsburg might batter with artillery, and with artillery be battered?

Konig Ottakar, amid yonder hills, oaks, dies under Rodolf's thrumcheon; here Kaiser Franz falls aswoon under Napoleon's; within which five centuries, to omit others, how has thy breast, fair plain, been defaced and defiled! The greedward is torn up and trampled down; man's fond care of it, his fruit trees, hedge-rows, and pleasant dwellings blown away with gun powder; and the kind seed

field lies a desolate, hideous place of skulls. Nevertheless, nature is at work; neither shall these powder devils with their utmost deviltry gain any her; but all that gore and carnage will be shrouded in, absorbed into nature; and next year the Marchfield will be green—nay, greener. Thrifty, unwearied nature, ever out of our great waste educating some little profit of thy own—how dost thou, from the very excess of the killer, bring life for the living!—Sartor Resartus.

The Twenty Year Test.

"Some twenty years ago I used Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Geo. W. Brock, publisher of the Enterprise, Aberdeen, Md. "I discovered that it was a quick and safe cure for diarrhoea. Since then no one can sell me anything else said to be 'just as good.' During all these years I have used it and recommended it many times, and it has never disappointed anyone." For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Lake McKee Says.

Most of us have little trouble following the Biblical admonition against laying up treasures here on earth.

Why is it that a man will grudge a minister \$5 for tying the knot and yet will gladly pay a lawyer \$500 to untie it?

Lots of patriots are willing to die for their country. But they insist upon dying of old age.

When a girl has shapely ankles and new silk stockings she simply can't keep her shoe strings tied.

One reason why a dog looks so intelligent is because he never starts to talk and show his ignorance.

There are a whole lot of women who get their ages and their bust measurements mixed.

After a man has been married long enough he learns that the only way to argue with a woman is to slam the door and keep on going.

Nearly every man owns a patent cigar lighter that won't light.

The old-fashioned woman who used to put everything she had in her stocking now has a daughter who puts everything she has on her back.

Lots of fellows who always keep a corkscrew and a beer opener on their key rings never have enough to purchase a drink.

If there were any truth in the early rising theory the milkman would have all the money in the world.

When a woman watches another woman cook a meal she always goes around and tells the neighbors that the other woman uses too much butter.

It is funny how a woman likes to wash dishes when she is away from home and how she hates the job when she is at home.

Before marriage all they talk about is clothes and men. After marriage all they talk about is men and clothes.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to wear a corset?

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound Re-
stored Her Daugh-
ter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARYN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Wet and Dry Spells.

Some people do not seem to be aware of the fact that what is good for one year is not for another having different seasons. You may sow wheat on cotton land unbroken and on land joining it well broken for a dry season; the well broken land will do fine while the unbroken is perishing. On the other hand, if it is raining lots the well broken land will come fine. The cause is that when there is much water in the ground the roots are kept from reaching out to get feed, thus it gets but little feed and too much water. On the other hand, the land is close and not so much water in it and the feed close and the roots do not have to reach out so far to get nourishment.

You may never have noticed the growth on deep sand one year with another. If there is good season for the growth of stuff on tight land the deep sand is certain to do but little and more sure not to do much if the land is getting old. If it is too dry for good rich tight land you may look to the deep sand, for it is coming. What is the cause? The deep sand is loose and holds too much moisture when it rains much and the just grow out far enough to get a good drink. In this way the plant is held down, just like giving your mule plenty of water and no feed.

If you will notice when we have a real wet early spring and it then turns dry the growth of products suffers at once. It is getting too much water and no feed and it is not rooting down at all; it is rooting just on top of the ground in an effort to keep from drowning. The rain has been packing the ground and there is vegetation all on the ground and no room for moisture and vegetation to absorb what there is. The plant roots are on top of the ground and in a few days your growth is suffering for ruin. The moisture, so after wet spells you ought to stay with it, plow deep and lots and if the crop is big enough pitch dirt to it. This is the only time that I advocate pitching dirt to your growth, with the exception of plowing corn the second time. If you pitch dirt to corn it does not sucker but little. I advocate deep plowing and follow the plow with harrow; but do not harrow when wet or just one time is enough if the land is made smooth at one. If harrowed too much you will get your seed bed settled too close to hold moisture. This causes the land to pack.

Plow deep while crop is small after every heavy rain and get over as quick as possible and when your growth gets large do not plow close or deep. Be sure to see that your plow is not striking the roots. Where drouth does not rage deep plowing is not so necessary, only every few years to subsoil.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Rats Electrocutted.

A novel device for electrocutting rats was rigged up recently by a train crew at the railroad station at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they believe in "doing it electricity." Not long ago rats entered the basement of the new station thru the coal chute and gave trouble until the stationmen got together and constructed an electric chair especially designed for rats.

The "chair" consists of an iron plate with a steel spike suspended above it, both the plate and spike being connected to the two wires of an electric circuit. With the spike halted with a piece of cheese, the rodents which venture upon the plate and reach upward complete an electrical circuit thru their bodies and thus become their own executioners.

Antwerp and Kings.

It will be a tragedy if Germany should capture Antwerp, one of the old free cities.

Germany is the last word in imperialism that was so widespread in Europe 400 years ago. Germany holds to the old custom of levying a tribute on a city when it is conquered. See what is demanded of Brussels.

Antwerp was the first city in continental Europe to adopt a bill of rights similar to Magna Charta, which the English people wrested from King John.

Since the twelfth century the citizens of Antwerp have had a share in the making of laws and imposing of taxes.

Antwerp has been free, except when it suffered by being crushed under the iron heel of foreign oppressors.

Antwerp surrendered after a ter-

rrible fight to the duke of Parma in 1585. Then the Dutch endeavored to ruin the city by building forts on both sides of the river, thus hoping to prevent ships from coming to the Antwerp wharves.

Antwerp was in the possession of the French from the rise of Napoleon until the year before Waterloo.

One of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world is in Antwerp. Some of the greatest paintings in the world are in its picture galleries. Great writers, thinkers and artists have lived in Antwerp. Antwerp is the world's fourth largest seaport.

If the Belgians themselves had joined in a league with France and had declared war on Germany, then indeed might the Germans have some excuse for having laid a tribute on the conqueror's delirium. But because the Belgians refused the Germans passage way and defended their homes their cities are now to be treated by the invader as fine material for loot.

The attitude of the conquering Germans toward the Belgians is indicative of a frame of mind when imperialism runs riot.

Imperialism is dangerous to the liberties of free people, dangerous to the peace of the world, and when this war is over the quicker people abolish all kings the nearer they will be to the permanent maintenance of peace.

Summer Constipation Dangerous.

Constipation in Summer-time is more dangerous than in the fall, winter or spring. The food you eat is often contaminated and is more likely to ferment in your stomach. Then you are apt to drink much cold water during the hot weather, thus injuring your stomach. Colds, Fevers, Ptomaline Poisoning and other ills are natural results. Po-Do-Lax will keep you well, as it increases the bile, the natural laxative which aids the bowels of the congested poisonous waste; Pleasant and effective. Take dose to-night. 50c. at your Druggist.

Farm For Sale.

150 Acres on Hartford and Rockport road, 1 1/2 miles from Broadway and 2 miles from Rockport. Schoolhouse on edge of farm and church near. Three roads pass dwelling house which is on Hartford R. F. D. No. 4. Most of land perfectly level. Any one desiring to purchase farm will do well to investigate. Price reasonable. Apply for further information to BARNETT & SON, Agents.

Who Started the War?

Who started the war?
Not I, says the Kaiser,
I've been an adviser
Of peace from the start.
I wouldn't depart
From my peaceful position
On any condition.
A fight I deplore;
I am dead against war.

Who started the scrap?
Not I, says Franz Joseph,
This war I'd oppose if
They'd listen to me;
But they will not, you see.
These war-loving Serbs
Are the class that disturbs
My peace-loving nap;
I detest a vile scrap.

Who started this muss?
Not I, says the czar;
It gives me a jar.
And burning and looting,
To think of the shooting
And sacking and pillage
Of city and village.
I'm the kind of a Russ
That despises a muss!

Who started the fight?
Not I, replies France;
Not by any mischance
Would I force the occasion
For German invasion.
What though Alsace-Lorraine
May become mine again—
It doesn't seem right;
And it grieves me to fight.

Who started this row?
Not I, says John Bull;
Lud, they just had to pull
Me into the rum-pus.
Sit still while they thump us?
Well, that isn't our game.
But we're grieved just the same.
We abominate war;
It's a thing we abhor.

Who started the war?
Though none will admit it,
On thinking a hit it
Seems certain to us
That some onery cuss,
Some Kaiser or king,
Must have started this thing.
Let us know, we implore;
Who started this war?
—Springfield Union.

How to Cure a Sprain.

A sprain may be cured in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.



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For catalogue and information. Box A.

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Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your troubles. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its action, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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TELEPHONES.

Cumberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 55

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

At least Belgium is nobody's goat.

"Japan is drawn in" by a weak mustard plaster too.

Who is going to win the Noble peace prize this year?

Have we been sending missionaries to the wrong place?

Evidently Japan thinks it is a scrimmage for corner lots.

With the price of medicine going up nobody can afford to be sick.

We believe a peace Congress was scheduled for Vienna about this time.

How do you suppose those mild eyed Belgians have ever got that name?

The American consumer hates to place his appetite on an European war basis.

Now that Carranza is a real ruler, he will no doubt, look with great disfavor upon those who start revolutions.

Too bad, just when the Panama Canal is ready for the world's business, the only business the world has is war.

When you buy free trade goods abroad, on which no wages have been paid in America, where are your customers to come from? Surely not from among the men and women who used to manufacture those goods in the United States.

It is funny to see our Democratic friends take the position that the European war will bring prosperity to this country, because they cannot manufacture and send their goods here, and our people will get to make and sell them. In other words the war simply takes the place of a Protective Tariff, with the exception that this country must do without the revenue which the tariff used to furnish and we may have to tax ourselves to make up the deficit.

This is an independent Republican newspaper, devoted to the interest of all the people, and not bound by any sort of rule or rope to support any nominee, whom it knows has been untrue to the great common people heretofore. We are ready for advice from any honest man who thinks we should pursue a different course. We take pleasure and pride in supporting a man who represents our principles if he has been fairly nominated and is worthy of our confidence, but would this paper be worthy of confidence if it asked its readers to support every man no matter what his character simply because he happened to be nominated?

"Put Up Thy Sword."

When, in the shadows of Gethsemane, Christ said to the angry Peter: "Put up thy sword." He made the disciple the type of warring nations. The command was admonition for patience and forbearance, the first direct order for universal peace.

Suppose the days of miracles could come back, and that from somewhere out of the heavens, cleaving the crystal spaces, that gentle voice could say aloud to the war-crazed hosts, killing each other on already historic battle grounds: "Put up your swords." What a magnetic silence, what a blessed peace there would fall upon the world. Roses would grow up in the death trenches and the cannon's throat would fill with rust. Men would turn in abhorrence from their task of killing; and the voice of Rachel, heard through the land, would be a voice of singing for her children saved.

For, after all, what is war, and what are the fruits thereof?

"War is glory," say the leaders; and the enlisted men, stirred to a passion of enthusiasm, follow the throb of the drums to where the banners blossom in the sky—and are fed as so much carillon to the vulgure of destruction. War is glory,

but for the few; for the many it is pain and anguish and annihilation. And the fruits of war?

To the soldier in the ranks, not so much as a grave of his own on which his loved ones may plant the "rosemary that is for memory," but to rot in a trench, where hundreds of his unnamed comrades lie, one more clod returned to dust.

To the leaders, if they are successful, the fruits are a little flatery, a little flaunting of flags and then "six feet of English ground," a mausoleum under the Grecian sky, a dagger's thrust at the foot of Pompey's statue, a death-bed in a far sea-girt prison under alien stars. And, after these, a line in history.

This war has already made its sacrifice of life, poured out its full libation of blood to Mars. Belgium has once more become a veritable Golgotha—"a place of skulls"—half of France is in mourning, and all of Germany weeps on her doorsteps. The end can be only a few blood-stained laurels, a few rods of territory, one side or the other; and to offset these an estopped scientific progress ruined commerce, thousands of widows and orphans and desolate homes, and the bitter racial hatreds that will be handed down, even unto the third and fourth generations of them who hated peace.

And all of this hideous pain and passion and sorrow and sacrifice for what?

To test the war strength of leaders and rulers who had ground their people on the wheel of militarism for a quarter of a century. For Europe had no reason to fight; she had her treaties and her laws of arbitration, but because she had the guns and the ships she forgot her obligations to science and civilization, to the God of peace and to the mothers of men.

The miracle of reconciliation will not come in a week or a month, for the time of miracles has past. But when it does come men will stand aghast at their own bloody work, and ashamed that they heeded not the command spoken to them through the person of Peter that memorable night nearly 2,000 years ago "Put up thy sword; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

German Courteous to Americans.

London, Aug. 25 (5 a. m.).—The Times to-day, discussed at length the German treatment of Americans who were stranded in Germany at the opening of the war, says:

"There are many indications that Germany still hopes to find friends among neutral nations. The most strenuous efforts in that direction were reserved for the United States as represented by Americans stranded within Germany's borders.

"So soon as the panic that followed the outbreak of the war had subsided elaborate orders were issued that every courtesy be shown Americans. All this week special trains have been running for their benefit from Munich, Frankfurt and other centers to Rotterdam and Flushing. Nothing was left undone which could give the parting guests a favorable impression of Germany.

"At certain stations along the route the parties were met by Germans bringing hot coffee and other refreshments and by others waving the Stars and Stripes.

"The travelers were plentifully provided with German papers and received copies of a pamphlet printed in English and issued by the Foreign Office of Germany, entitled 'Germany's Reasons for War.'"

Sunday School Association Meets.

The Forty-ninth State Convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Association will meet in Lexington, October 20-23. A splendid program is being arranged, there will be some of the best speakers in the Sunday School work, music by a great choir, conferences on all departments of Sunday School activities. There are about four thousand Sunday Schools in Kentucky and every one of these is entitled to send delegates. No money can be better spent than by coming to such a gathering and meeting the people who are doing the best things for the uplift of Kentucky. Lexington is near the center of the State and is easily reached and, outside of the convention, has many attractions for visitors. Any one who is interested in making a greater and a better Kentucky can become a delegate. For particulars write to the Kentucky Sunday School Association, 712 Lou-Ky.

Bust of Kaiser Deflects Bullet.

Marselles, Aug. 24.—Among the French wounded here is a soldier who has been fighting in Lorraine. He owes his life, he says, to a small bust of Emperor William, which he gathered up in a village school and placed in his haversack.

A German bullet struck the bust and damaged the head. The soldier was only wounded by the missile thus deflected.

WATCH FOR THE OLD ARMY MOTH

Those With One Colored Wing Very Dangerous.

Great Damage to Crops and Lawns May Easily Be Avoided.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Everyone interested in the destruction of the army-worm pest is being requested by the United States department of agriculture to look out for army-worm moths with one artificially-colored wing. The department's entomologists are catching army-worm moths where they are plentiful coloring one wing of each, and then liberating them in the same territory so that they may determine whether these moths fly directly west, or north, and how quickly and far they will spread. A better knowledge of the habits of this pest should enable the department to control its spread. No moths are to be let loose where their liberation could possibly add to the natural damage.

The moths are already showing themselves in Virginia and in Maryland, and the department's agents are catching specimens at Portsmouth and Charlottesville, in Virginia, and Hagerstown in Maryland. The agents at Portsmouth are applying a red stain to one wing of each specimen caught; those at Charlottesville a black or yellow stain; and those at Hagerstown, a violet color. Then the moths are left to follow the natural course they would have pursued.

"Look for the army-worm moth with a colored wing during the coming month," the department's bureau of Entomology is advising its agents west of the Mississippi. Any one observing a marked specimen will aid in the campaign by reporting the fact to the bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. When its presence has been noted, the moth should be destroyed.

The wings of the army-worm moth, when outspread, measure about 1 1/2 inches from tip to tip. The body is about half this length. The general shape of the moth, with its wings outspread is triangular. The moths will hover about the lights in the evening. On farms, they will be found on the outside of screens and doors at night. They will probably not be observed in the daytime. On dark, hot, close nights, such as precede thunder storms, they will probably be especially noticeable.

The army worm pest has caused considerable damage to the crops and lawns this summer throughout the northern United States east of the Mississippi. The worms are only now disappearing in northern Maine and Michigan, which were probably hatched from the eggs of moths migrating from more southern portions of the country. With the additional knowledge that this experiment will give, the department hopes to control the spread of the pest more completely in coming years.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures dithetes, weak tad lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St.

Business Opportunity.

Wanted—partner with \$600 in excellent county right proposition. Splendid possibilities. Full investigation. Address W. S. 308 Inter-South-ern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions of Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias on the death of Chancellor Commander John W. Taylor:

Whereas, in the due course of human events as the sun was being lowered behind the Western hills and in the deep hush that o'er the earth was stealing, there came to us the shock that our brother and worthy Chancellor Commander, John W. Taylor, had left us, and

Whereas, in this sad picture the golden cord of Pythian love that bound each of our hearts to the life of this noble Knight, was suddenly severed, therefore be it

Resolved, that in his passing we recognize the sweet transition of a human life from a world of sorrows

and cares to a beautiful ely whose maker and builder is God, and that from each of the tenderest of our heart strings there goes out to his dear wife and baby the sweetest sympathy that can flow from a human heart.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS,
H. E. BROWN,
JOHN T. MOORE,
Committee.

Squire's Ad. Brought Results.

Squire Dean was in town Wednesday and tells us that his advertisement run in this paper, offering some fine hogs for sale, was successful. The ad was answered by a party in Arkansas who bought the hogs. In his letter to Squire Dean the gentleman mentioned The Republican.

Renfrow Defeats Married Men.

The Renfrow school boys played the married men of Renfrow. They defeated them 14 to 9. The married men went away with their heads down. They played last year and the games were tied, but they are untied now. The married men were in good heart until the last but they got down-hearted.

FLOYD MORRIS.

WILL NOT TREAT WITH CARRANZA

Villa Advises U. S. Thht He In On Elimination Of First Chief.

Washington, Aug. 25.—While President Wilson and other Administration officials are confident that the differences between Carranza and Villa will be settled without recourse to arms, details of the position assumed by Gen. Villa, as reaching here in official reports, show that the fighting General plans to insist on the elimination of Carranza from permanent power in the new Mexico administration.

Gen. Carranza has sent one of his three division commanders—Gen. Obregon—to Sonora not only to smooth out the local troubles in that State but to confer with Gen. Villa in an endeavor to bring Villa into complete harmony with the Carranza government.

Gen. Villa's position, as outlined to the Washington government, contains the following two proposals, either one of which he will accept.

First—A conference of military chiefs to be called as agreed to at the meeting at Torreón when the first Villa-Carranza break was adjusted, one delegate representing every 1,000 men in the army; this convention would designate a man to be Provisional President who under the constitution could not succeed himself, but would call a general election.

Second—Carranza can be designated as Provisional President by the proposed convention, but he must agree to abide by the constitution and not succeed himself.

Gen. Villa would have no objection, it is learned, if Carranza retired as first chief or Provisional President and became a candidate in the general elections, but Villa's followers are confident that they could defeat Carranza at the polls.

Gen. Villa, it is understood from reliable sources, has let it be known that he does not wish to enter the Presidential race, preferring that no military man hereafter hold the reins of power in Mexico.

It is suggested in many quarters that Villa intends to propose as a candidate for the presidency Emilio Madero, a brother of the late president.

Lively as a Kitten!

DO NOT WALK A GOOD PROPOSITION



Good Feed makes your stock lively as a kitten.

The Best Feed obtainable in Ohio County is to be found here. Those who follow market quotations on Oats, Hy, Corn, etc., and note our figures, will find we make low prices.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

FERTILIZERS

Pure animal matter Fertilizer has always given good results in the production of Wheat.

A liberal use of good Fertilizers most always more than doubles your yield per acre.

Successful wheat growing cannot be accomplished without the liberal use of good Fertilizer.

Two generations of farmers in this county have used successfully the HORSE SHOE BRAND of FINE RAW BONE and CORN and WHEAT GROWER.

Our warehouse is loaded with these popular brands. Drive your wagon in and supply your needs.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.



Rushed the Order

A TRAVELING Salesman, while in Nashville, Tenn., took a large order, promising delivery in ten days. It would take two days for the order to reach the Home Office by mail. It took him only a few minutes to telephone the order from a pay station of the Bell Telephone system.

Time saved by telephoning orders often means fulfillment of contract.

When you telephone—smile

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED.
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Let us do your Job Printing. Best equipped office in Western Kentucky.

Special Close-Outs

We are not advocates of carrying over summer goods to another summer, hence we have grouped quite a number of our best specials that will meet the every-day demand of our trade. We do not regard profit on them, but give them to you at manufacturer's price.

- GROUP 1**
Boys' blue Cottonade and Kahki pants, fine for school wear, former price 50c, sale price 39c
- GROUP 2**
Ladies' new style Slippers, Gun Metal or Patent Leather, former price \$2.50, our special sale price\$1.98
- GROUP 3**
Our entire line of Men's Oxfords, Tans, Gun Metal, latest toes, regular \$3.50 quality, sale price.....\$2.98
- GROUP 4**
Remnant stock of Millinery. Many good styles left. Of course you will not want them at our first price, but remember the price is now one-half. That means you get a \$3.00 hat for\$1.50
- GROUP 5**
Children's blue check wash pants, another good one for school, ages 10 to 16 years, sells for 50c, sale price to you39c

Besides the special groups, we are offering many specials in New Fall Wear. If in need consult us, and REMEMBER THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.



Hartford Republican.
FRIDAY, AUG. 28.



Nebraska Indians
—Vs.—
HARTFORD
At East End Park
Sept. 2 and 3.
Everybody Come!

Miss Flora Riley left Wednesday for Owensboro.
Mr. Ben Taylor returned Wednesday from Birdseye, Ind.
Mrs. C. E. Rogers returned to her home in Elkton Wednesday.
Misses Park and Allen are the guests of Miss Gayle Tichenor.
Mr. Wilbur Haynes, of Whitesville, is the guest of relatives here.
Miss Wilma Johnson, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Hattie Glenn.
Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin left Monday for Louisville, where she will visit friends.
Dr. W. H. Riley left Tuesday for Penrose, Ark., where he will spend about ten days on a business mission.

Miss Underwood, of Owensboro, is the guest of Mrs. Joe Miller, on route 4.
Miss Isabelle Thomas, of Narrows, is the guest of Miss Vera Hawkins, route 2.
Judge John B. Wilson and family returned home yesterday from Dawson Springs.
Mrs. R. E. Lee Shimmerman and daughter, Miss Winnie, left Tuesday for Livermore.
Mrs. Mary White will arrive Saturday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox.
Mrs. Shelby Taylor and daughter, of New Orleans, are the guests of Mrs. Laura Stevens.
Misses Fred and Mary Lucy Dempsey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests of Miss Mattie Duke.
Rev. C. F. Hartford, pastor Methodist church at Livermore, paid us a call while in town Monday.
Misses Eva Allen, of Ulica, and Myrtle Park, McHenry, are visiting Miss Gayle Tichenor on Union St.
Miss Mattie Sanderfur returned home Sunday from Taylor Mines. She was accompanied by Miss Virginia McKinney.
A surprise party was given Miss Gayle Tichenor Wednesday evening by her mother. The many guests enjoyed the evening with their surprised hostess.
Miss Gertrude Schlemmer returned home from an extended visit to relatives in Cannelton, Ind. She was accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Schlemmer.
Mr. Karl Anderson, who recently lost his house by fire has rebuilt and moved in. He was given a kitchen shower by his friends Wednesday night.
We're going to buy a refreshing drink for the people of Ohio County. Watch the next issue of this paper. The greatest offer in the world. Why not get yours?
After a recent visit to their grandparents, Mrs. and Mrs. S. T. Barnett, Masters Elwood and Hugh Wallace have returned to their home in Central City.
Dr. L. E. Bean will conduct a fair at the Ohio County Fair grounds beginning Sept. 23 and continuing four days. Dr. Bean conducted the fair last year with marked success. The catalogues will be out in a few days giving full particulars and comprising a most liberal premium list.

Would you buy a drink for Ohio County?
Mrs. Marvin Mosley, of Paducah, visited Miss Helen Ralph this week.
How much will Ohio County drink next week? We're going to pay for it.
Mrs. Minnie Wedding and son Walter, have gone to the Mammoth Cave to spend about a month.
If you want to read something startling look for the big Ad. on page eight of the next issue of this paper. Nothing like it before.
Rev. W. J. Miller will preach at the court house the 2nd Sunday in September at 2 p. m. Subject of sermon, "Revelation." Everybody cordially invited.
One of our local business enterprises is causing considerable interest by a new advertising scheme, which will be a treat for the public. Watch their space on page 8, of our next issue.
For seventeen years the Nebraska Indian Base Ball Team composed of marvelously expert genuine Indian Base Ball players has traveled through the Eastern and Southern States making a great reputation wherever they appeared. They hold the world's record for straight games won. During the season of 1912 they won 26 out of 27 straight games defeating everyone they met from Aug. 27th to Sept. 26th.
As he passed thru a side gate on his way hunting Friday, Mr. James Tom Felix, of Olaton, was the victim of his own gun. The hammer of the gun is supposed to have been struck causing the discharge and his almost instant death. Coroner A. B. Riley found that death was caused by the accidental discharge of the gun, which was a single barrel shot gun. The deceased, who was in his thirty fifth year, leaves a wife, seven small children, a mother, sister, two brothers and many other relatives. Mr. Felix was very popular in his community.

Notice—Pay Your Taxes!
I, or one of my deputies will be at the precincts named below on the following dates to receive your tax:
Monday, Aug. 31, Ralph and Magan. At Magan.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Cromwell and Prentiss.
Friday, Sept. 4, Cool Springs at Wysox and Select at Select.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, Rosline and Arnold.
Wednesday, September 9, Horse Branch and Dundee.
Thursday, Sept. 10, Olaton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, Broadway, McHenry and Taylor Mines.
Monday, Sept. 14, Rockport.
Tuesday, Sept. 15, Beaver, Dam and Ceralvo.
Wednesday, Sept. 16, Smallhouse.
Thursday, Sept. 17, Point Pleasant.
Friday, Sept. 18, Centertown.
Monday, Sept. 21, Heflin.
Monday, Sept. 28, Buford and Deanfield.
Tuesday, Sept. 29, Taffy and Herbert.
The tax books for the above dates will not be at Sheriff's office on dates mentioned.
S. O. KEOWN, Sheriff.

Taxes Due For 1914.
We have received the tax books and are now ready to give you a receipt. Please call at this office at your earliest convenience and settle.
S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio Co.
Fine Farm For Sale.
On account of not being able to properly attend to my farm, situated on Rough Creek, in Ohio county, about 1 1/2 miles from Dundee, Ky., on the M., H. & E. R. R., and the same distance from Narrows, Ky., on the I. C. R. R., I have decided to sell same, consisting of about 100 acres. Will sell as a whole or divide it into two or three parts and sell separately.
The greater part of the farm is Rough creek second bottom land which does not overflow. Have large barn, good orchard and good, inexhaustible well of water. This is an opportunity to buy a good farm at a reasonable price. For further particulars, call on or address,
W. H. MOORE,
Narrows, Ky.
or E. P. MOORE,
Hartford, Ky.

Infection and Insect Bites Dangerous.
Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage piles, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease. Every time they bite you, they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment disinfects cuts, bruises and sores. You cannot afford to be without it in your home. Money back if a satisfied. Only 25c a your Druggist.

FRENCH CANNON BELCH DEATH Muzzle Moves To Right And Left Hurling Ruin.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The French are depending on their artillery to overthrow the Germans more than any other arm of the service. They believe the Creusot is immediately superior to the Krupp gun, a duplicate of which is used in the United States army.
In speed of fire the difference is impressive. The Creusot will throw thirty shells a minute to the Krupp's twelve. This is because the German shell is thrust into the breech by hand and the French operation is almost entirely mechanical. The Creusot shell is laid in a wide steel slide behind the breech and, after firing, the ejector throws the shell well clear of the gun.
Moreover, the Creusot, seventy-five millimeters, does not "unpoint" itself even when worked at high speed. The Krupp pivots on a center directly over the axle. The line of the train and the line of recoil are different, except when shooting straight ahead. So after six rounds the Krupp must be resighted.
The Creusot pivots on the "spade"—that part of the trail which touches the ground and resighting is unnecessary. The gun buries itself more firmly as it is fired.
The Krupp gun is brought back to its original position after recoil by a spring and this spring gradually wears out. It takes four men twenty minutes to replace it. The Creusot works by compressed air and experience in Morocco and by the Serbians and Greeks in the Balkans shows no record of the apparatus getting out of order.
Then, too, the French fire indirectly, protected by a hill, for instance. The German gunners see the object they are aiming at and are exposed themselves.
The officer in charge of the men handling a gun, six in number for the seventy-five mm. takes his place with his field glasses on a hill or other high place and locates the enemy. He calls out the direction and distance.
Just before the shell reaches the breech preparatory to firing, the correct distance is punched thru figures stamped on the rim. The marks cause the mechanism automatically to aim the gun. The gun fire does not strike in the ranks of the enemy but is aimed above them. The shell is timed so that it bursts forty-five feet from the ground and releases a shower of small bullets which plunge downward. So rapidly are the shells sent that the enemy can not retreat or disperse. The gun is constructed so that in firing, it moves sidewise automatically to the right or left, a little after each shot thus covering possibly a quarter of a mile of an enemy's frontage. There are 6,000 of these terrible weapons to a million French troops.
The secret of this gun is carefully guarded. Whenever abandoned on the field, its crew destroys it by removing a small key. The gun drops apart in such a manner that its secret can not be solved.
For Sale.
One small refrigerator. In good condition. Call or address—
E. M. WOODWARD.
Museum of Crime Opened.
The Paris Museum of Crime, inaugurated last March by M. Brieux, a member of the Academy and the French Society of Crime, is now open to the public. In the Rue de Pontedeli, on the northern outskirts of the Latin Quarter, midway between the Cluny Museum and the Institute.
M. Pechard, a retired commissary of police, who during his career has formed the most complete collection of objects pertaining to crime known to exist in Europe is curator of the museum.
The showroom of canes comprises 2,000, including canes with razor blades, canes with hooks, glue pads, pinners, etc., for stealing objects and for climbing walls, and canes with diamond points for cutting window panes. There are also canes with small bags, which emit special odors for police dogs.
There is a unique collection of skeleton and master keys, instruments for picking safes, locks, some of which are the most elaborate also the portrait and notebook of the famous Col. De Pontis, who from 1890 to 1816, was one of the most brilliant officers of the French army, but who was in reality the convict Cognard, murderer of the true De Pontis, and who, when commanding his regiment, also directed the operations of a band of criminals,



WE ENJOY CHILDREN IN OUR STORE. BRING THEM IN AND FIT THEM OUT WITH BRAND NEW OUTFITS FOR SCHOOL. FROM TOE TO TOP. WE SEE THAT THE CHILDREN'S THINGS WE SELECT ARE STRONGLY MADE SO THEY WILL STAND THE STRAIN OF THEIR PLAYFUL, BUSY, LITTLE BODIES.
MAKE YOUR GIRLS AND BOYS HAPPY BY DRESSING THEM WELL. THEY WILL STUDY THEIR LESSONS BETTER WHEN NEATLY CLAD. YOU CAN BUY LOTS OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES IN OUR STORE FOR LITTLE MONEY.

CARSON & CO.
INCORPORATED.
Hartford, Kentucky.

FORD'S PRICES REDUCED
Saturday, Aug. 1.
Roadster - - \$440.00
Touring Car - - \$490.00
F. O. B. DETROIT.
New Car Load in Stock at Madisonville.
Buy Yourself a Ford at 1915 Prices
BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

PAUL WOODWARD
HARTFORD, KY.
General Contractor and Builder
Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

and whose career surpasses the fabulous exploits of Raffles.
The fine arts department contains portraits of 100 noted criminals, including Toppmann, Pranzini, Ravachol, Campi, Anastay and Honnot.
An interesting section contains specimens of marked cards, baccarat tables and roulette tables arranged for cheating by means of elaborate electrical inventions and devices, also implements for coining and engraving of counterfeit money and fishing rods and tackle for stealing linen and underwear from laundries, also hundreds of models of dynamite bombs and explosive tubes.

SAVED THE FLEET.

Brilliant Exploit of a Brainy Wisconsin Lumberman.

A BIT OF WAR TIME STRATEGY

The Red River Was Dammed, and Admiral Porter's Gunboats Shot the Rapids, Though the Scheme Had Been Ridiculed by Army Engineers.

In the spring of 1864 a Wisconsin lumberman, by a brilliant exploit saved the Red river fleet of the Mississippi squadron from destruction. To thwart the intrigues of Napoleon III., who had sent a French army into Mexico, the federal government desired to gain a strong military foothold in Texas. To this end it was planned to send an army and fleet into interior Texas by way of the Red river, which was navigable only in the spring.

The army under General Banks, supported by Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, began the ascent of the river. But matters went badly almost from the beginning. The leaders quarreled among themselves, the preparations made were inadequate, and, worst of all, the Red river suddenly began to fall, when by all precedents it should have risen. Admiral Porter, fearful that his fleet would be caught in the shallows, hurriedly descended the stream, and the army, already savagely handled by the opposing Confederate force, followed after.

At Alexandria, in central Louisiana, the retreating federals found themselves face to face with a crisis. At this point the Red river is broken by a mile of rapids; the stream had fallen so quickly that the gunboats could no longer navigate the channel. The water was but three feet four inches, whereas Porter's larger gunboats drew at least seven feet. There was indeed a desperate situation—the army far from its source of supplies, the victorious enemy pressing in hot pursuit, and the \$2,000,000 fleet marooned by falling water. It seemed to almost every one that the only course open was to blow up the vessels.

But Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was serving at the time as acting engineer of the Nineteenth army corps, came forward with a plan for bringing the ironclads to safety. It was to raise the level of the water above the rapids by constructing a great dam across the river. When a sufficient depth of water had accumulated he proposed to break the dam in the center, thus forcing the vessels with the entrusting flood through the shallows and into the deep water below. Before the war Colonel Bailey had been a lumberman and had often seen this scheme employed in the Wisconsin pineries to "lift" stranded rafts of logs to safety. The project was at first received with ridicule by Colonel Bailey's superiors. It was declared impossible of achievement by the best engineers in the army.

But there was nothing else to be done, and at length the Wisconsin lumberman was dubiously granted permission to put his project to the proof. His first step was to requisition detachments of "pinery boys" from the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiments, who understood what was to be done and how to go about it.

In all 3,000 men were employed in the enterprise. Hundreds of men were set to felling trees, other hundreds toiled in the quarries that were opened for the occasion, and two or three hundred wagons were engaged in the essential work of transporting the materials for the dam. Up to their necks in the swift current, which swept over the rapids at the rate of nine miles an hour, under the hissing southern sun, the men toiled.

At the end of eight days the river was sufficiently high to permit three of the lighter gunboats to pass the upper falls, where they had been held, and come down to a position immediately above the dam, ready to pass the lower rapids. One more day and the dam would be high enough to permit all to come down in readiness for the final attempt.

On the morning of the ninth day, however, the steadily increasing pressure of the water caused two of the stone barges in the middle of the dam to swing aside, and through the opening thus created the accumulated torrent swirled. The three lighter vessels that were in position to make the passage, together with a fourth that had meanwhile come up, promptly took advantage of the break and, passing the remaining rapids on the flood tide, safely reached the deeper waters below.

Somewhat encouraged by the escape of at least four of the vessels, the men bravely set about repairing the damage that had been done. Within three days the break had been closed and in addition two wing dams constructed on the upper falls. The remaining gunboats, somewhat lifted by the backwater of the wing dams, were now holed over the upper falls, and on May 12, amid the tumultuous cheers of 80,000 soldiers lined up along the shore, made the perilous passage over the lower falls to the deep water below.

On June 11, 1864, congress adopted a resolution of thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey. A few months later the officers of Admiral Porter's fleet presented him with a beautiful sword and loving cup, and before the year was over he had been promoted by order of the war department to the rank of brevet brigadier general—Frederick Mark.

LURE OF THE LIZARD.

Many Ships Sighted and Pass the Famous Headland Daily.

If the Lizard (Lizard point, Cornwall, England) could see as one-half believes it can from that one piercing eye, Cyclops-like, in its forehead, what sights it could report—Phoenician and Roman galleys; the ships of Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher and Raleigh; the Mayflower after its final release from detention at Southampton, Dartmouth and Plymouth; the broken winged armada and the Titanic on that first voyage, so confidently and cheerfully begun, which, ending in the unforeseen ice, was also its last.

All the ships of the famous lines between American and English and European ports come within a mile or two of it, eastward and westward, those of the North German Lloyd, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star and the Red Star, the Canadian branch of the Cunard, the Holland-American, the Hamburg-American and the American, most of them making their passage so punctually that you know to an hour when to look for them.

Just beyond the light is Lloyd's signal station, and close to that a Marconi station, subsidiary to the most powerful of all, that at Poldhu, to the west, where the swift, sparkle and crackle of the four high lighthouse towers can be heard at a distance of all but a mile.

Man's ingenuity and benevolence have turned the dreaded headland from a menace into a dispensary of safeguards. During fogs two horns, each with a month six feet in diameter, blare across the channel, and a submarine bell at the foot of the cliffs tolls its number within a range of sixteen miles to every listening vessel provided with a receiver. Both light and sound have vagaries in fogs, however. If we can believe the masters of ships which have come to grief on and near the Lizard there are times when the 15,000,000 candlepower of the lighthouse is invisible, and the howling of these enormous trumpets inaudible.—William H. Hildeling in Scribner's.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A Plea For Correctly Designating Places and Celebrities.

Frederick Upham Adams objects in his "Conquest of the Tropics" to the name usually given to the discoverer of America.

Speaking of the immortal Columbus, why do we call him by that name? He never bore while living any such name. He was born of the Italian family of "Colombo." When he entered the Spanish service he changed his name to "Cristofol Colon." And we insist on calling him "Columbus."

In Spain, Mexico, Central America and all Spanish speaking countries the natives never heard of the "United States." They translate it into "Estados Unidos," and they have as much right to call it that as we have to call Espana by the title of "Spain" or Roma by the title of "Rome."

I hold that we should call countries and cities and celebrities by their true names, and not stick to the clumsy derivations which have lazily been substituted. There is no such city as "Vienna" unless it happens to be some village in the United States. The great Austrian capital is named "Wien," and only those who speak the English language call it anything else. There is no such city as "Brussels," but the beautiful capital of Belgium is really named "Bruxelles."

It is time that we called the great discoverer by the name under which he achieved immortal fame, Cristofol Colon. We would not like it if the Russians insisted that the father of our country was named "Washekevich."

Triumph of Mutes.

It was but the other day when the triumph of the deaf and dumb faced me. It was a ship just starting from Southampton to America. You know the unheard shouts during the last hour from the shore. There were two men, deaf and dumb, talking quietly with their fingers to the brother on board, who could reply. They were the only three that could talk freely among the unheard tumult.—London Chronicle.

The Fatal Hours.

From 10,000 deaths which occurred in an asylum during fifteen consecutive years physicians are inclined to fortify the ancient theory that the early morning hours are the most fatal. The observations were made in patients of all ages and under all conditions, and the result shows that the early afternoon hours included most of the deaths. The least fatal hours were from 7 to 12 a. m.—Washington Star.

Success.

To a journalist who once asked him for a success talk, the late J. P. Morgan barked: "If you succeed you're a success. If you don't you're a fool. That's the long and short of it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Recognized.

"I saw my boyhood chum the other day, the one that has become a millionaire." "Did he recognize you?" "I guess so. He turned a corner when he saw me coming."—Houston Post.

Deserter.

First Yale Student—What did Miss Mellye do when you accused her of going over to Harvard? Second Ditto—She turned crimson.—Baltimore American.

When Mother Reads Aloud.
When mother reads aloud, the past I hear the tramp of armies vast,
I see the spears and lances east,
I join the thrilling fray;
Brave knights and ladies fair and proud
I meet, when mother reads aloud.
When mother reads aloud, far lands seem very near and true;
I cross the desert's gleaming sands,
Or haunt the jungle's prowling bands,
Or sail the ocean's blue;
Far heights, whose peaks the cold mists shroud,
I scale when mother reads aloud.
When mother reads aloud I long
For noble deeds to do—
To help the right, redress the wrong;
It seems so easy to be strong,
So simple to be true.
Oh, thick and fast the visions crowd
My eyes when mother reads aloud!
—St. Nicholas Magazine.

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County Court—John H. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Maxwell, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Illies, Assessor, Olanton, Ky.; Ozma Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. H. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Wilson Smith, Select, Thursday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 3d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 2d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogie, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202, W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, I. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attye Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mischoke, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

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A DIP INTO SPACE

From Our Little Solar System to the Far Starry Limits.

SOME MARVELOUS DISTANCES

The Stellar Universe as We Know It and What It Means in the Matter of Miles to Reach Its Boundaries From the Center of Our Own Sun.

It is worth while making an effort to picture to ourselves the vast extent of the starry system in which we reside, having gained some faint notion of the extent of the lesser solar system which occupies a small corner of the stellar system, we must work outward from that beginning. Let us take for our unit of measurement the space which separates the earth from the sun and let the 92,000,000 miles of this distance be represented in our minds by a single inch. In proportion the sun itself must be pictured by a tiny ball less than one hundredth part of an inch in diameter, while our earth must be a mere speck less than one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter. And this little sun and this minute earth must be just an inch asunder.

Following out the same idea, Mercury and Venus, being closer to the sun than we are, have to be less than an inch away from him, while Jupiter will be five inches off, Saturn will be ten inches off, Uranus will be over thirteen inches off, Neptune will be almost thirty inches off. Then the solar system as a whole, leaving only out of the question certain comets which travel farther, will be included in a circle less than two yards in diameter.

The question arises next, What will be the proportionate size of the stellar system on this same scale of measurement? If the solar system is to be comprised within a hoop not two yards across how wide a space should we allow to the surrounding system of stars, "our universe"? How near will be the nearest of outlying stars? And the answer is sufficiently startling. If the sun is reckoned to be one inch away from our earth, if Neptune is reckoned to be less than three feet away from the sun, then on the same scale the star which lies closest of all outer stars in the whole universe to us, Alpha Centauri by name, must be reckoned as lying at a distance of about three and a half miles. And between the two—nothing; at least nothing in the shape of a star. An occasional comet may lag slowly along in the darkness, finding its way from one sun system to another, and dark bodies, cooled suns, may possibly float here or there unseen by us, but of stars radiant with heat and light none is found in that wide area.

Astronomical writers sometimes talk of stars "in the vicinity" of the sun, and this is what is meant by "vicinity." Think of the distances implied. Our whole solar system is first brought down into a small circle two yards across—every inch in those yards standing for more than 90,000,000 miles—and then on every side and above and below is an encompassing void of three and a half miles, every inch of those miles again representing more than 90,000,000 miles. And then we come upon one gleaming star. Only one quite so near. Another star in the sun's "vicinity," known as 61 Cygni, would lie at a distance of seven miles, and the brilliant Sirius would be over ten miles off. Others must be placed at distances of twenty miles, fifty miles, 100 miles. It is easy to start with a list of these figures. It is not easy to say where one should stop. That the starry system has limits we do not doubt, but to define those limits is not possible. On such a scale as is given above those limits certainly would not lie within a distance of 100 miles nor of 1,000 miles.

It is believed that some dim stars, barely to be detected, may be 10,000 times as far away as our sun's nearest neighbor, Alpha Centauri, and this at once gives, even on our much reduced scale, a line from the center of 35,000 miles. Suppose that the limits of the stellar system lay somewhere about there. Thirty-five thousand miles each way from the center would mean a diameter for the whole of 70,000 miles. Imagine a starry system 70,000 miles across from side to side, each inch in those miles representing 92,000,000 of real miles, and somewhere in the midst of it our small solar system, just two yards across, separated from all other stars by a wide blank of three or four miles.

That would be stupendous enough. But we have no reason whatever for supposing that the limits of our universe do lie there. The true boundaries of the stellar system may be twice as far, four times as far, ten times as far. We do not even know with certainty that our solar system is placed anywhere near its center, though this seems rather likely. Far off as the boundary reaches in one direction, it may reach much further in another direction.—Chambers' Journal.

An Ant Illusion.

The idea of mutual aid among ants is pronounced by M. Cornette, a French entomologist, to be an illusion. In his observations, a single ant drags a load rapidly toward the nest, but when others take hold of the object they pull in different directions, and slow progress is made.

The gain of lying is nothing else but not to be trusted any more, nor to be believed when we say the truth.—Sir Walter Scott.

THE "HITLESS WONDERS."

Qualities That Made the Old White Sox Club Famous.

Back in 1906 the Chicago White Sox were known as the Hitleless Wonders, because of their ability to win games with uniformly poor hitting, and though Frank Ibbell, the best club swinger on the team, finished a season of 132 games with an average of only .270, this club qualified for a chance to fight for a world's championship. And what is still more to the point, they won the great series from Frank Chance's Cubs when that aggregation was at its best.

But there was a reason for this, and the reason was the wonderful pitching staff, which consisted of Ed Walsh, Doc White, Nick Altrock, Itoy Patterson, Frank Owens and Frank Smith, an aggregation of twirling talent seldom equaled. So clever were the members of this sextet that they were able to limit opposing teams to a minimum of runs, and it was only necessary for the hitters of the White Sox to collect three or four tallies to win most contests.

But even if the club was shy on heavy hitters such men as Jiggs Donohue, Lee Tompkins, George Robe, George Davis, Billy Sullivan, Fielder Jones, Dougherty and Hahn had plenty of speed, knew their "inside play" like a book and in most pluches could be depended upon to come through with enough good plays to score at the right moments.

In every other instance where a team has won a championship in the majors the hitters as a whole have been unusually strong and did not have to depend on the pitchers to keep them in the running more than half of the time. Nevertheless a number of clubs have endeavored to emulate the example of the White Sox, but they always have come to grief.—Ed A. Goe-wey in Leslie's.

MAN AND MICROBES.

Human Beings Might All Be Giants if There Were No Bacteria.

If there were no microbes men would grow to gigantic stature and have intellectual powers far in advance of those which they possess at present. What is more, it is possible, at least, to live without microbes. Anyway, these are the conclusions of no less an authority than Dr. Roux, who heads the Pasteur Institute in Paris. They are based upon the result of some experiments carried on by one of his pupils, Dr. Michael Cohnenly.

The latter placed some guinea pigs under glass at the moment of their birth. The air which they breathed was thoroughly sterilized, as was all the food administered to them. Unquestionably many germs were able to reach them, but every precaution known to science and possible with the application of one of the complete laboratories in the world was exercised to protect them.

The results rather astonished the doctor. The subjects grew with amazing rapidity, three or four times as fast as guinea pigs of the same age subsisting under normal conditions. In the brief span of twelve days they were for the most part a third larger.

It is a far cry from the guinea pig to the man of course, but Dr. Roux concludes that the latter, if under perfect antiseptic conditions from birth, would develop very far beyond what is possible as things are at present. He even hints that, with advancing knowledge, such conditions, if not attained, will be so approximated as to materially enhance the physical welfare and mental vigor of the race.—Boston Herald.

An Excellent Shampoo.

The following is a recipe for a shampoo that will make the hair fluffy and easy to dress: Take half a cake of white candle soap, shave it up finely and boil in a pint of water until it jellies. Allow it to become cool; then beat up the yolks of three eggs and add them to the soap jelly with a teaspoonful of can de Cologne. Shampoo the hair in the usual way, rubbing the mixture well into the scalp and rinsing out with soft water.

Her Last Word.

"She ought to drop dead for the awful lies she's telling," said the plaintiff excitedly, listening to the witness for the defense.

"Don't say that," admonished the judge.

"She ought," repeated the plaintiff.

"Don't say that again!" warned the judge.

"Well, I won't, but she ought!"—Topeka Journal.

Ideal Feminine Form.

The Medicine Venus is five feet five inches in height, and this is held by many sculptors and artists to be the most admirable feminine stature. For a woman of five feet five inches 128 pounds is the proper weight, and if she be well formed she can stand another ten pounds without greatly showing it.

Shopping in Brazil.

In Brazil it is considered undignified for a lady to go shopping. Usually a servant is sent for samples, and if it is a hat the servitor wants to buy a box or basket containing several of the latest styles is sent for her inspection.—St. Louis Republic.

Accepted.

"Shall we have a little tete-a-tete while we are waiting?"

"Yes, indeed, but remember to tell me not to make it too strong!"—Baltimore American.

Of all virtues the first to be cultivated should be self respect.

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me." Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package to try. Only a quarter.

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LATEST WAR NEWS

The European struggle continues with startling developments but with neither side gaining great advantage. The Germans seem to have a slight advantage in the week's developments and has caused the allies to consider the war with deeper concern, especially does this apply to England. Turkey threatens to enter into the combat at any moment while Italy and the Balkan states may also take part. England has confiscated two battle ships being built in England for Turkey which seems to be the direct cause of Turkey's attitude, necessarily making her ally with Germany in case she does enter. Italy, on the other hand, will join the allies. Probably the greatest event of the week is the taking of Naur by the Germans. It appears also that the Poles may rebel against Russia and line up with Germany and Austria.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats there fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the general European war on the side of Germany and Austria.

A strict censorship has been placed on the newspapers in Turkey, which are now controlled by the military and are being used, according to diplomatic dispatches here, to create a strong pro-German feeling.

The Turkish Cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality. The various Powers are in constant conflict, Great Britain and Russia endeavoring to keep Turkey neutral. The German ambassador, it is understood, has intimated that while Germany wishes Turkey to remain neutral, he believed the Ottoman empire should mobilize to prevent an invasion by Russia.

Official reports made public in Vienna and transmitted from Berlin by wire to New York declare that a battle of three days' duration at Kransak, in Russian Poland, ended yesterday in a complete Austrian victory. The Russian forces were repulsed along the entire front and are in full flight in the direction of Lublin. This is the first indication of an Austrian advance into Russian territory. Kransak is about twenty miles north of the Galician frontier.

So far as can be gleaned from official announcements the great battle line along the French frontier and in Belgium continues to be the scene of engagements between the opposing armies.

The nature of these engagements and their result have not been made public beyond the admission by the French War Office that in the north the French and British lines have been moved back a short distance, as well as the French right in the region of St. Die. The French troops, on the offensive between Nancy and Vosges, are said to be making headway.

From Antwerp comes the announcement that the Belgian troops have compelled the fourth German retrace its steps. It is added in the official statement that the Fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task of arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

London reports that Togoland, the German possession on the west coast of Africa, has surrendered unconditionally.

A Bucharest report says that Tarnopol, an important town in Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians, while the Russians themselves claim that they have driven Zlota Lipa, thirty miles west of Tarnopol and about fifty miles east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Direct dispatches from Tsing Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiau Chau, say that there is no evidence as yet of Japanese warships or field troops in that neighborhood.

The French and British troops opposing the invasion of the German army in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French War Office. In the battle line, which extends from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier, several army corps, composed of both British and French, took the offensive on Sunday against the Germans, but their plan of attack failed, owing to the "unforeseen difficulties," as described by the official statement, and the troops retired to the covering positions.

The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy, and the French officials describe the Germans as being obliged to establish

themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.

The French have abandoned those portions of Alsace and Lorraine which they had previously occupied, and now look for heavy fighting in French territory.

Detachments of German cavalry, operating on the extreme right, have reached Roubaix, a few miles to the north of Lille. This territory is defended only by reservists.

At Tsing Tau, capital of Kiau Chau, the German protectorate in China, the German forces have prepared for a bombardment by the Japanese fleet, by dynamiting all the tall structures there which might be of assistance to the attacking forces as sighting points. They have also taken all measures to oppose the advance of a Japanese field army.

There is a report emanating from Rome and Avlona that the Albanian insurgents have entered Avlona and raised their flag.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia is reported to have gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has taken the offensive in full strength and is said to be advancing rapidly in East and West Prussia.

Women and Children in War.

The horrors of modern war, armed with all of the new inventions of the last half century, would seem to be less for combatants than non-combatants. Putting it more plainly, the new war enginery visits afflictions and miseries upon women and children which were not felt by them when men would repair to certain places and fight battles hand to hand. In still earlier days, before mankind had evolved far above the savage state, the capture of a town meant butchery of its inhabitants. Those many of us are proud to claim descent, slaughtered the children and left none of the women alive save such as they reserved for a fate worse than death. But after man was evolved to a higher stage of civilization in his warfare, best represented, we think, in the "Chronicles of Old Froissart," they would clash at some point of action and fight it out there until one party took to flight, with the other pursuing. The non-combatants got off easily. In fact, that was the golden age of the non-combatant in war.

That the present age is far from being one in which women and children are left to go unscathed, a dispatch to the London Times describing fierce fighting between the Germans and French for possession of a chain of villages on the borders of France and Luxemburg, is ample evidence. "One village was occupied by a battalion of chasseurs," the Times correspondent writes, "and was prepared for defense by numerous trenches. The Germans bombarded the village, compelling the chasseurs to evacuate it. After nightfall the Germans increased the bombardment, and the inhabitants sought refuge in cellars as a continuous rain of shells kept dropping on the houses and setting them on fire. Women fell on their knees and prayed and children cried pitifully. The sun rose on a village in ruins. It had been under bombardment fifteen hours."

The Germans were not guilty of any violation of the laws of war. No doubt, the bombardment was done as a military necessity, or under an impression that the French troops had not yet evacuated the place. Wherefore it is at once made plain that the modern enginery of war, in wreaking such dire misfortunes and distresses upon the weak, has become a curse to mankind. If we can no longer fight without fighting women and children, why not stop fighting? This is a question certain to grow and persist in the minds of men all over the world, until there will be an agreement among them, of all civilized nations and tongues, either to stop fighting altogether or to outlaw much modern war enginery or so restrict its use under an entirely new war code that such suffering of the innocents as that at the little village of Baudouillier can never again be inflicted in civilized warfare. If our warfare has come to be more merciless than that of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, or even the thirteenth, then we may find it necessary either to get rid of war altogether, reform its codes, or revert, in our weapons, as far back as Froissart's day. There might be danger in reverting further back. A happy medium, if we must fight, might be found in the conditions of the first few centuries following the renaissance, when fighting men could choose their field, have their fight all to themselves, and then go away leaving the neighbors to talk it all over and bury the dead.—Globe Democrat.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BASE BALL DOPE

Absolute Harmony Saturday.

The harmony which prevailed at East End Park Saturday was very noticeable and the most severe critic could pick no flaws. The crowd was congenial, all being lined up on the same side. If any one cared to make a statement in regard to a play or player he was allowed to do so without contradiction from his neighbor. Not a single knock was heard. The umpire received absolutely no criticism. Not an error was made on either side, nor was there a "bone" pulled off. The perfect man, they say, is dead. The above game is yet to be played.

Owing to the inability of the management to book an engagement there was no game at East End Park Saturday.

A Voice From the Wilderness.

Hartford and Sulphur Springs will meet at East End Saturday. The Sulphur Springs fellows promise to bring down a team that will prove exceedingly interesting to the locals.

By all means don't forget those Indian games—Wednesday and Thursday. Both games called about two-thirty.

Local fandom is saddened by the announcement that Rickard, the popular pitcher of the local team, will soon move to Livermore, his old home town. "Rick" has made many friends here and all regret to lose him. As a pitcher he has few equals in these parts and should make good in fast company most any time he cares to try.

A ten cent income tax will be levied on all who wish to enter the grand stand in the Indian games. This, explains the management, is due to the heavy expense in securing the Indian team.

The writer of this column is in receipt of a communication from King Edward in which he states that should his present post laureate be killed or otherwise disabled in the present war an offer will be forwarded immediately to said scribe.

It is supposed that the King,

The mighty men,

Was struck by the rhythm

Of our hysterical pen.

Suppose we owe our readers an apology for the above, but we just can't help it. It's gotta come some times. Not caused by "John Barleycorn, either."

In as classy game as could be desired the local second team defeated Sulphur Springs Friday 5 to 3. May pitched a good game for Hartford and not an error was charged to his support. Shrader was on the mound for Sulphur Springs and also showed class. Robertson, for the locals, played well both in left field and at bat.

The following is taken from the Louisville Evening Post and concerns one known personally to the writer and several other local young men:

Struck Out Twenty.

Cleaton, Ky., Aug. 26.—Cleaton defeated Drakesboro Sunday, Aug. 23, by the score of 5 to 1. Parker, Cleaton's southpaw, did splendid work, allowing only three hits and cutting down twenty of the opposing team. Robinson was on the slab for Drakesboro, but was not in form. The home team hit him for eleven hits. Drakesboro's only run came in the seventh frame, when Bullock missed a grounder inside of first and Shemwell failed to field the ball because the umpire failed to call it fair until the runner was on third. The feature was the batting of Staples, of Cleaton, getting two three-baggers and a single. Davis, of Drakesboro, made a running one-handed catch of Smith's fly in the eighth frame.

Taylor Mines Wins.

Taylor Mines defeated Rob Roy in a one sided game, score 10 to 1. The feature of the game was the playing of Westerfield on second, who made two sensational stops with his bare hand. Guy Taylor did some excellent work in the right field. He threw a runner out at 1st on a clean single, also pulled down a line drive that looked good for a three bagger. Thomas Williams, who has pitched two games recently without allowing an earned run, will be pitted against Greens Nebraska Indians at Sunset Park Taylor Mines, Tuesday, September 1.

Would like to arrange a game with some good team for Saturday or Sunday.

Sure Proof of Protective Value.

The expression has been heard frequently of late that the European war, to all intents and purposes,

serves the manufacturing industries of the United States almost in the same manner and degree as a Protective Tariff. In other words, if the producers of Europe are taken from the fields and the shops and sent to the front, there will be a serious falling off in the imports, leaving Americans in full possession of their own market.

Such a view is, subject to various qualifications, the essential factor, of course, is to obtain the necessary ships. As an equivalent to the policy of Tariff Protection, a European war is sadly deficient in that it lops off millions from the Tariff revenues of the government. Whatever gain may accrue to the manufacturers, is at the expense of the Treasury.

What the European war does accomplish, however, is the illustration of the economic necessity of Tariff Protection at all times. The principle of Protection was forcibly brought home to the American people during the Napoleonic wars, when American statesmen showed clearly that the American public should not be placed at the mercy of Europe. The great argument for Protection at that time was to have industries so firmly established in the United States that no European war could deprive us of manufactured articles. The present crisis points to the same conclusion. It shows that it is absolutely necessary for the United States to be made industrially independent of foreign countries and to be brought to the point where it can produce for itself everything needed by its own people.

It has been a favorite argument with the Tariff-for-revenue-only men that if any industry could not compete successfully with the cheap labor products of Europe such an industry, in line with true economy, should be permitted to die. If such a policy had been followed by the United States in the past, it would mean that the nation would be utterly unable to supply itself in the present European crisis. Even now the war will deprive the United States of many articles, such as chemicals used in agriculture and manufacturing, and would likewise deprive the country of many manufactured articles, such as textiles, metals, etc., if such industries had not been well established under the protective policy at home.

Something is going to happen next week. Watch this space.

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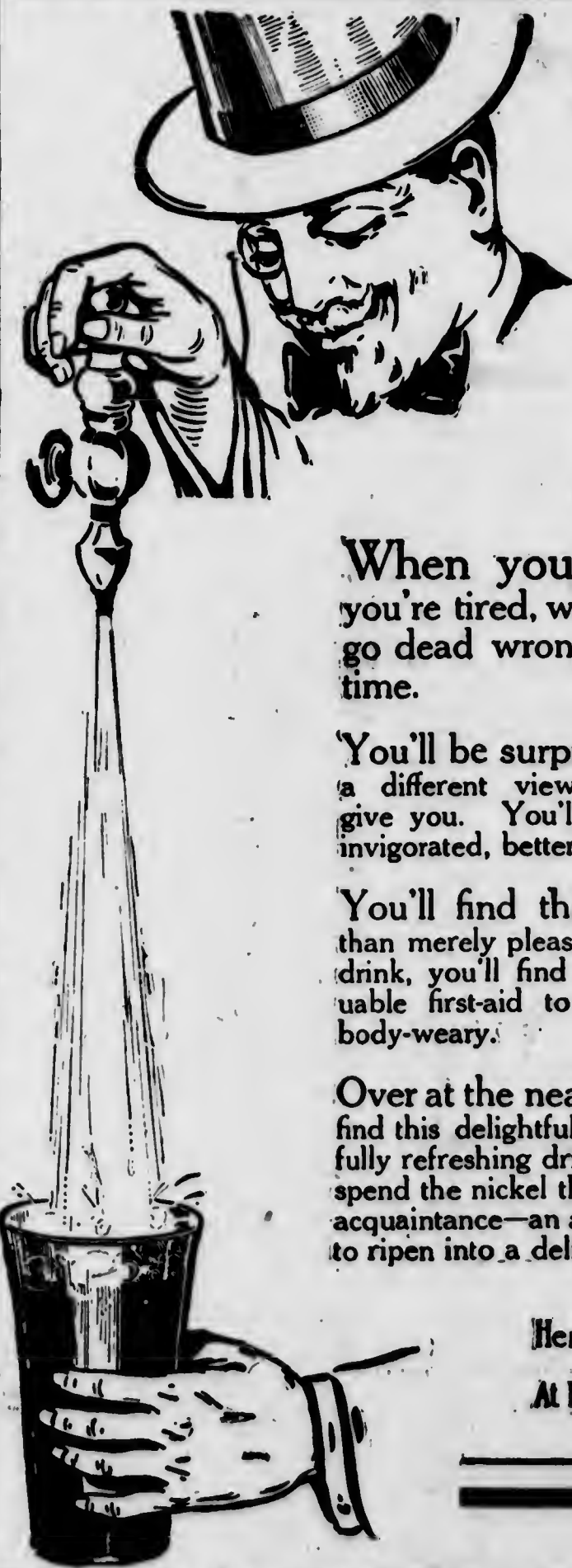
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